NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1878.

# PRICE FOUR CENTS.

#### ANDERSON'S CONVICTION.

THE OUTRAGE NOW APPARENT. THE JURY PACKED, THE CHARGE PALSE, AND THE JUDGE A CORRUPT MAN-WHAT MR. SHERMAN

SAYS-A SYMPATHETIC MESSAGE TO ANDERSON. Secretary Sherman, General Garfield, Mr. Matthews, and others, have telegraphed to General Anderson that they believe him to be innocent; they express sympathy with him in his present misfortunes. Mr. Sherman's view of the whole matter is printed below. He regards the conviction an outrage, and says the jury was packed and the accusations false. Judge Whittaker, who presided at the trial, is a defaulter to the Government in \$600,000. THE TRIBUNE'S dispatches, given below, describe the defalcation at length.

THE JUDGE A DEFAULTER. IN DEBT TO THE UNITED STATES \$800,000-THE SORT OF MAN WHO ASSUMED TO TRY GENERAL ANDRESON-A QUEET LOT OF ASSETS.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The trial of the members of the Returning Board, by Judge H. R. Whittaker, of New-Orleans, and some of the manifestly unfair rulings which have been made by him, have caused some inquiry to be made in Washington about the character and past history of this man. It is discovered from records of the Treasury Department that Judge Whittaker is at this moment a defaulter to the amount of about \$600,000 to the Government of the United States. The circumstances of his defalcation are as follows:

When New-Oricans was captured by the Federal troops, Thomas P. May, a special agent of the Treasary Department, was placed in charge of the United ates Sub-Treasury in that city, and remained in the position of Assistant Treasurer until the Fall of 1865. At that time Mr. May became president of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, H. R. Whittaker, the present Judge, was appointed Assistant Treasurer in his place, Mr. May becoming one of his bondsmen. In the Spring of 1867 informaon was received at the Treasury Department from New-York in regard to some irregular transactions between the First National Bank of New-Orleans and the Sub-Treasury; and Mr. John J. Knex, new Controller of the Currency, and Mr. Meline, of the Treasurer's Office, were sent to Louisiana to make

WHAT THE AGENTS FOUND.

gentlemen reached New-Orleans on the 11th of May, 1867, and found that Mr. Whittaker was out of town. Taking immediate possession of the Assistant Treasurer's office, they made an examination of his cash, and found it short about \$1,100,000. Demanding from the cashier information as to where the remainder of the funds were, he replied that he supposed they were in Mr. Whittaker's tin box, which was locked, and of which Whittaker himself had the key. The agents of the Government then sent for a locksmith and had the box opened. It was found to contain a lot of promissory notes, bills of exchange and memoranda, out of which the Government subsequently realized about \$100,000. Among the papers were several drafts for large amounts on Oakes Ames, which were protested, Mr. Ames asserting that the signers of the drafts had no authority to draw upon him.

When Mr. Whittaker returned, he admitted that when he received the Sub-Treasury from May, his predecessor, he found about \$500,000 in certificates of deposit of the First National Bank of New-Orleans, for which he receipted to May as eash, and had so reporter, to the Treasury Department in Washington. Subsequently he said he had received, in payment of transfer orders on the bank, the certified checks of May, the president, and that he had secretly converted these checks into the bills of exchange and promissory notes which were found

May and Whittaker both turned over all their property to the Treasury Department, and out of that transfer by May the Government has since realized about \$500,000. Only a trifling amount has ever been obtained by that transfer from Whittaker. Mr. May acknowledged that the bank of which he was president had received all this money, and it was understood at the Treasury Department that it had been lost in gold and cotton the bank was under the presidency of Mr. A. C. Graham, formerly of New-York, and while May was himself Sub-Treasurer. May only took the presidency of the bank when affairs became so bad that Graham resolved to get out at all bazards. May undoubtedly hoped by means of his private fortune and some lucky turn in speculation to carry things through, and replace the money; and it was through his influence that Whittaker was put into the Sub-Treasury as his successor. The defalcation as it now stands is about \$600,000; for which Whittaker is wholly responsible. Previous to his appointment as Assistant Treasurer, Mr. Whit taker was a Collector of Internal Revenue, and there still remains a balance of \$11,000 on his account with the Internal Revenue Bureau that has

Criminal prosecutions were begun against both May and Whittaker: but owing to the pecuhar condition of society in New-Orleans it was utterly impossible to obtain a conviction. As nearly as ne officers of the Treasury Department can remember, May and Whittaker were arraigned, and made no plea to the indictments against them and were acquitted by the jury without leaving their

POOR LUCK IN CONVERTING ASSETS.

In connection with the attempts of the United States Government to recover a portion of the money stolen by May and Whittaker, there occurred many amusing incidents which illustrate the difficulty which the Government encounters in realizing on property which may fall into its hands. Among the property turned over by Mr. May was a horse railroad, from which the Government realized about \$500,000; the steamer Virgin; the house in which May resided; \$5,000 worth of stock in the Varieties Theatre, and other miscellaneous property. The house was supposed to be worth about \$20,000, and there was in the cellar

a store of wine valued at \$5,000. The Government took up and paid a mortgage which had been given on the house. The wine was drunk up by officers of the United States; and after paying enormous expenses the Government finally sold the house for just about enough to save itself

paying enormous expenses the Government finally sold the house for just about enough to save itself from loss.

The steamer Virgin was valued at about \$60,000. After satisfying a lien of \$2,500 the officers of the Treasury Department, by the advice of naval officers, painted her up with the intention of sending her to New-York to be sold, as no advantageous offer was made for her in New-Orleans. Having got the ship in good condition, it was concluded to provide for the payment of the expenses of taking her to New-York by shipping a cargo of cotton. The amount taken on board was not very great, as the boilers and engines of the vessel occupied so much room as greatly to reduce her carrying capacity. After leaving New-Orleans the Virgin stuck upon a bar, and after great difficulty was again got affoat. Officers of the Treasury Department think that every tug-boat in the Mississippi River must have been employed in pulling the Virgin off this bar. The bills for towage that were presented seemed almost to be without limit, either in number or amount. Having finally got to sea, the Virgin was not heard from for a long time, and the officers of the Treasury began to be considerably alarmed for her safety, when they saw in The Tribune a report that the Virgin had been found below Quarantine in New-York harbor, deserted, and with a dead man in her hold. A Treasury agent was ordered to take possession of her, and after paying \$1.000 to get the ship out of Quarantine, and providing for the burial expenses of the dead man found in her, the ship was brought to New-York City. Then it was discovered that some of the cotton had either been stolen, or the Government had been cheated in the manifest. The missing cotton having been paid for the ship, was put in order, and solverined for sale, but no buyers appeared. savertised for sale, but no buyers appeared. Subsequently the ship was taken to Boston, and, perhaps, several other places, and after large sums

lad been spent in advertising, she was sold. The new owners of the vessel changed her name from the Virgin to the Virginins, and she was chartered to take reinforcements to the insurgents in Cuba. Her subsequent history is well known. She was captured by a Spanish cruiser off the coast of Cuba, and her recovery cost the United States Government about \$4,000,000. On her way to the United States she was sunk, and now the Government of Spain is making a claim upon that of the United States for the value of the ship, asserting that it was a legal prize. The Government has also recently received proposals for the raising of the vessel, but it is not likely to entertain them. Another item of the property turned over to the Government by May was \$5,000 in the stock of the Varieties Theatre in New-Orleans. All attempts to sell this stock failed, as it had no marketable value. Subsequently the Varieties Theatre burned down, and then officers of the Treaury undertook to collect their share of the insurance, but when their claim was presented it was discovered that there had been a duplicate issue of stock, and that some one clese had already collected the sum that should have been paid to the United States.

And this Judge Whittaker, who has been twice a

States.

And this Judge Whittaker, who has been twice a defaulter to the United States, and who now owes the Government more than \$600,000, presides in the Court before which the Returning Board cases are tried.

A TELEGRAM TO ANDERSON.

ENCOURAGING AND SYMPATHETIC WORDS FROM WASHINGTON-WHAT SECRETARY SHERMAN SAYS OF THE TRIAL.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Secretary Sherman, be ing asked if it is true, as stated in the morning papers, that a dispatch had been sent to General Anderson by himself and Messrs, Matthews, Garfield, Hale and White, replied that such is the case, and, as the fact has been made public, he would furnish a copy of the dispatch. The following is

the dispatch referred to:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4, 1878.

To General THOMAS C. ANDERSON, New-Orleans, La.

The undersigned feel it due to you, under present circumstances, to assure you of our unheeffatting belief that, in the matter wherein you stand charged, you are altogether guiltless of any offence against law; that you are falsely accussed and matchebusty persecuted; that the proceeding arainst you, though in the form of law, is without the substance of justice; that we hereby tender our carnoast sympathles, and express our hope that the sense of justice and love of peace of the people of Louisiania will protect you, and not permit the best interests of the whole country to be disturbed by a revival of sectional animosities. In any event, we are roufficient that the American people will redress any injustice of which you may be made the victim.

Jour Shiemann.

Jour Shiemann.

Elegene Hale,
Stanley Matthews.

Harry White,
J. A. Garffeld.

Secretary Sherman then stated that he regarded the dispatch referred to:

Secretary Sherman then stated that he regarded the trial and conviction of General Anderson as a great outrage, under the cover of forms of law. He was unsparing in his comment upon the whole affair.

He said:

Anderson was not indicted. The grand jury has refused to indict him. The proceedings against him took place on "information," and were of a character expressive prohibited in cases of felions by the Constitution of the United States, and of most of the States, but provided for by the law of Louisiana. The information was signed and filed by a man who was an officer of the "White League," identified with all the numerous crimes of that toranization. The judge, who tried the case, is a public defaulter for over \$600,000, When Anderson was arrested he was the acting collector of the port of New Colleans and the arrest was mad while he was in the discharge of his duty at the Custom House, which stands, as Mr. Sherman thinks, on ground under the sole jurisdiction of the United States by cession from Louisima. He was hurned to prison, required to give excessive bail and, failing to do so, was kept in custody, denied all postponement, forced to trial, convicted and held for sentence without the benefit of bail. The Jury was packed to convict; the panel had been carefully selected—almost exclusively—from one political party and one race; their examination, so called, showed the deepest and strongest prejudice against the defendant, and in any tribunal that Mr. Sherman knows of nearly every very

-aimost exclusively—from one political party and one race: their examination, so called, showed the deepest and strongest prejudice against the defendant, and in any tribunal that Mr. Sherman knows of nearly every one would have been rejected on his oath and yet, though challenged, they were sworn in.

With such a jury I am prepared to believe the story telegraphed this morning, that the two colored jurors were tricked into agreeing to this verdict by an empty appeal to the mercy of the court.

The cause of this excitement arainst Anderson and his associates is, that in the performance of a public duty, in plain pursuance of law and upon ample testimony, they eliminated from the election satures in Levisions the sosmits of violence and infimilation. Though this was not nlieged in the "information," yet every body knew that this was the gravamen of their offence, and without it no man on this jury would have convicted Anderson. It is thus that excited this populace, heated with passion, to the highest state of resentment. The truth is, the Vernon returns were opened by the Returning Board before hosts of witnesses on the mind day of the examination; were printed precisely as they were maned, and the subsequent alteration by Littlefield of one copy of inces returns was done either as a pull-up job by him, or in the interest of local candidates, having ne effect upon the general result; and there does not appear to be a single scrap of testimony showing that Anderson participated in it in the slightest degree.

There was no motive for such an alteration by Anderson, I still hope that this conviction will not be carried interested in view of the carried interested in the slightest degree.

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deepest feeling of resettment and hostility will exist in the minds of the great mass of our people, who believe that these returning officers did only their simple duty. Nothing has been done pending the trial to interfere in any way with the course of judicial proceedings, but if Auderson is imprisoned under this sentence, it will be a mockery of public justice, and will bring into contempt all efforts at peace and conclination. It is an unlooked for and terrible commentary upon the efforts of the President to quiet the turbulence of Louisiana politics, and seems to me an act of folly and madness.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S OPINION. CRETARY SHERMAN BELIEVED TO HAVE EX PRESSED IT-NO CASE AGAINST ANDERSON. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Secretary Sherman, in his interview with the agent of the Associated Press to-day, undoubtedly expressed the feeling of the whole Administration in regard to the conviction of General Anderson in New-Orleans, although he is careful to say that he speaks only for himself. If General Anderson had been prosecuted for any offence of which he was guilty, or if the evidence against him had been of such a character as to leave any doubt of his guilt, the case would have been different; but every one who ever studied the history of the change made in the returns from Vernon Parish (and all the facts were brought out by the investigation of two committees of Congress) must be convinced that neither Governor Wells nor General Anderson had anything to do with it.

In the first place, it was wholly unnecessary for the members of the Board to change any returns. They claimed the right to reject the votes of polls wherever intimidation was alleged, and they accepted evidence of intimidation procured long after the returns were made up. If, therefore, it was de sirable to gain a few votes, more or less, it was simply necessary to throw out the votes of two or three more polls without raising any questions or giving

any new grounds for criticism.

Secondly—If the Returning Board had been dis posed to change the figures of the returns they would have done it before the true returns had been read, entered on the minutes of the Board and published in the Republican and Democratic news papers. These records and publications made the detection of any subsequent changes certain.

Thirdly-If the Returning Board had desired to make such changes they would have employed some clerk or agent, in whom they had confidence, and not one whom they knew very little about, and to whom they did not intrust confidential matters. Fourthly—All the testimony pointed to the con-clusion that Littlefield, the clerk, who swore he made the changes, made them in the hope of getting a reward from the Democrats for the "exposure" he

expected to make.

Finally—Even Littlefield's testimony did not make General Anderson responsible for the changes in the Vernon Parish returns.

## BOURBÓN PURPOSES.

WELLS TO SHARE ANDERSON'S FATE-THE TALK ABOUT INDICTING SHERMAN CLAP-TRAP-BLUND-EEING BY THE ADMINISTRATION. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.-Private letters received this morning from leading Republicans of New-Orleans, who are conservative in their tendencies, contain some interesting information not given by the press dispatches. The following is an extrac from one of these letters, dated February 8:

"Believing that I could get at the bottom of affairs. sought information as to the purposes concerning Sherman, Garfield and others. I am informed, on very high authority, and on which I rely, that there is no intention of indicting anybody, except upon irrefrangible testimony, which the authorities are not in posses sion of. The intention is to prosecute Wells, the evidence being more strongly against him than against Anderson. It is intimated that Wells wil

was there from the North, but it may involve Kellegg and Packard. This is a rumor. I don't think he will make disclosures. I believe the intention to be, however, to indict and convict every one against whom clear

proof can be obtained."

The following is an extract from a letter written later, the same day :

"While there is a good deal of quiet feeling that all po litical offenses should be forgotten, still the jury in the case of Anderson could not resist the galling facts, and the pressure on the part of the Democratic malignants, and have rendered a verdict of guilty. I presume Wells will now be tried, and will share the same fate. The offense relates solely to the change of less than 200 votes in the Parish of Vernou. The telegraphic talk about indicting Sherman, Garfield and others is manufactured, though there is some opinion here that the Republican visitors offered inducements to the Returning Board to do what is alleged to be a criminal tampering with the ballots of

"It is stated to me by Democrats high in the councils of the party, that the prosecution of Wells and Anderson was forced as a matter of self-respect because they were

forced as a matter of self-respect because they were given such prominence by the Administration. It would have been better for all concerned if there had been more modesty. But we are disposed to make the best of it, we can. I doubt if Nicholis dare interpose Executive elemency if he were disposed.

"Everything seems to conspire to embarrass the Administration here. The morning dispatches state that a committee of the Senate has reported unfavorably on Williamson, adding another matter of embarrassment. Who will some next nobody knows, and few care. The Administration began wrong, and I don't see how it can now correct its crors. I know of no one seeking an appointment except such as desire the salary. An Administration party here is out of the question. Possibly a party opposed to the Democrats may be successful. All depends on how well the elements of opposition can be combined. Those representing the Administration may be able to aid such combination, but they cannot take the lead. The blunders of the Administration are inexcusable. The President must not put us under the control of a clique and faction, and of such as are politically or personally obnoxious here."

ANDERSON'S CLAIM TO A NEW TRIAL. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11 .- In addition to the exceptions already on file, the Attorney-General is ordered to show on Wednesday why a new trial should not be granted General Anderson, on the following grounds:

granted General Anderson, on the following grounds:

First—That James Prince, one of the jurors who ordered the verdiet in tois case, notwithstanding the fact that he stated under oath, in his voir dire examination that he was over the age of twenty-one years, was and is in fact a minor under the age of twenty-one, and as—we have by incompetent and debarred by law from ing in the canacity of luror.

Second—That Thomas C. Anderson was tried by eleven jurors, and not in the mode provided by the Constitution.

Third—That notwithstanding the fact that Jeremain Lineoin, a juror herein, had sworn in his voir dire examination that he was a competent juror and had formed or expressed no opinion calculated to affect an honest verifict, yet it is susceptible of proof that such is the fact; that a few days before the day of the trial he openly stated that Anderson was guilty, that he had no doubt of the fact, and that said Anderson should be hanged for it, or words to that effect.

THE CONTEMPT CHARGES AGAINST FEDERAL OFFICERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11 .- The Superior Crimnal Court contempt case against Messrs. Lare, Tomituson, Wurzburger and Steele, came on this morning. Mr. Castellaros, appearing on behalf of Deputy Collector Tomhuson, stated that, as the Collector of the Port. Gen-Tominson, stated that, as the Collector of the Port, General Anderson was in jail, Mr. Tominson's arrest, if the Court should hold him guilty of contempt, would stop the whole machinery of the Custom House. He would, therefore, suggest that the case of Mr. Tominson should be held in abeyance until the General Government had made a final disposal of the Collector's office. Judge Whittaker granted the request, and Mr. Tominson was released on parole. It was explained by Judge Cullom that Mr. Lane's action was entirely within the purview of his duties as United States Commissioner. Messes. Wurzburger and Steele acted under instructions of their superiors and the opinion of the District Atorney; and day areired to purze themselves of centenpt. Judge Whittaker will render a decision in the cases of Thursday.

#### MORE PERJURY INDICTMENTS.

NATIONAL TRUST OFFICERS ARRESTED. SHANK, SECRETARY, INDICTED FOR ALLEGED

PERJURY-THEY GIVE BAIL. The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, brought in indictments for perjury against Darius R. Mangam, the president of the National Trust Company, and John H. Cruikshank, its secretary, one against each. The two indictments are substantially

companied by friends, and asked to be admitted to ball. There was then nothing on which bail could be demanded. Mr. Mangam dismissed his friends, but remained himself on an intimation that though he had not yet been indicted, he probably would be before the day was over. About noon, the Grand Jury came in with indictments against Mr. Mangam and Mr. Cruikshank, and Detectives Field and O'Couner were sent after Mr.

A. A. Redfield and Algernon S. Sullivan, Mr. Mangam's counsel, applied to Judge Gildersleeve to fix the amount of their client's bali. Judge Glidersleeve fixed it at the same amount as was named in the parallel cases of Case and Lambert, \$20,000. Some little time was lost in recalling Mr. Mangam's friends, but before the court adjourned C. K. Garrison, well known as Commodore Garrion and D. S. Appleton, had become his bondsmen, justifying in over \$100,000 each.

In conversation, Mr. Redfield said: "We knew that In conversation, Mr. Redileid said: "We knew that there was a great deal of talk, comanting as we thought from a certain source, that Mr. Mangam would be indicted, and Mr. Mangam courted indetenent. It stock just in this way. He feels that he is perfectly honest and that the charges against him have nothing of substance. Yet without a trial, and a thorough trial, such as could only be had on the best devised indictment that the appearances would permit, he would rest under a cloud for the rest of his life. He feels that he must meet these charges against him, and desires to do so fully. As to the idea of his running away The Tribune has already shown its falsity, and the fact is, that yesterday (Sunday) he came to me, in consequence of certain published statements, and he and I went to the District-Attorney's house—he to surrender himself, if there was an indictment, or

was burried through the Grand Jury room to enable us to have our turn."

The indictment is framed like those against Robert L. Case and Thomas S. Lambert for swearing falsely to a semi-annual statement of assets and liabilities. The statement chosen is that of July, 1877, sworn to before J.H. V. Arnold, as Notary Public, July 18, 1877. The report as sworn to gives the "resources" and then special schedules of those resources, and the indictment shows where the statement and the truth differ. Stated in a tabular form these figures are as follows:

RESOURCES. Statement. Truth. | Stack investments as per | Schedule | Statement | St 200 Missouri Pacific Rallroad Third

 200 Missouri Pacific Rallroad Third
 \$160,000 00
 \$100,000

 Mortgage Bonds—Cost
 168,000 00
 120,000

 Estimated market value
 168,000 00
 120,000

 Schedule C.
 2,277,000 00
 \$2,000,000

Schedule E. \$62,084 35 \$30,000

Accrned interest.

Schedule E. \$62,084 35 \$30,000

The indictment of John H. Cruiksnank, except in name, is the same. He, however, was only held in \$5,000 hail. Ratus Story became his bondsman.

Mr. Mangam also gave bail in the suit by his daughterin-law, though the order of arrest had not been served on him. Mr. Mangam's indictment mas been sent to the Court of Over and Terminer for trial.

William Blaikie, the attorney for Mrs. L. R. Mangam, the daughter-in-law of Darins R. Mangam, contradicts at his client's request the report that she obtained the order of arrest in her suit on account of any suggestion of William J. Best, the receiver of the National Trust Company. She, he says, denice positively that she gave any authority for any such assertion, and he adds that his intereourse with Mr. Best in the matter, was simply to apply for a certificate that the funds for which the suit is brought was not on deposit with the National Trust Company, Judge Robinson having suggested that such a certificate should be procured before he should be called on to issue the order of arrest. On further examination he (Mr. Biakir) found such a certificate was unnecessary, and Mr. Best had nothing to do with the civil arrest.

## THE RACE FOR NEW ASTEROIDS.

Washington, Feb. 11.-Professor Foerster, of Berlin, announces the discovery by Palisa, on the Sta of February, of a planet of the twelfth magnitude, in f hours 23 minutes right ascension, and 12° 33° north declination, with a daily motion of sixteen minutes north.

Secretary Smithsoman Institute.

INSANITY OF AN EX-LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR BURLINGTON, Vt., Feb. 11.-The Hon. Levi Underwood, Ex-Governor of Vermont, and for years one of the leading lawyers of the State, was to-day taken to the Concord, N. H., meane asylum, afflicted with soften-ing of the brain.

GOOD-WILL PREDOMINATING.

THE EXPLORER CALLED ON BY A DEPUTATION FROM THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY-NO EX-PLANATIONS TENDERED BY RIM-TEE SUB-STANCE OF COLONEL YULE'S CHARGES-SIR HEYRY RAWLINSON LIBERAL AND SENSIBLE-A BOOK BY MR. STANLEY FORTHCOMING.

OM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] LONDON, Jan. 31 .- A deputation from the Royal Geographical Society visited Mr. Stanley last week to congratulate him on his safe return and great discoveries. The President of the society, Sir Rutherford Alcock, was at the head of it; members of the Council assisted, and nothing was lacking either in the composition of the committee or the warm sineerity of their greeting to make the ceremony impressive. I have heard, however, of a preliminary nterview which ought to be mentioned to Mr. Stanley's honor. It is customary, in solemnities of this kind, to notify the person to whom they are offered, in advance, and to ascertain from him that it will be agreeable to him to receive the intended expression of respect. This notice was duly given to Mr. Stanley. In reply, he said it would give him much pleasure to accept the compliment proposed to him, on one condition. It must not be supposed that he thought himself in a position requiring any apology or explanation by way of preface to the civilities of the Geographical Society. This referred, of course, to the charges brought against him in his absence Mr. Stanley gave Sir Rutherford Alcock to understand that the society must take for granted that he had acted while in Africa, honestly and honorably. If they had any doubt on that point, or any suspicion that he had been wantonly murdering negroes, he would prefer not to receive the deputation. This frank and manly statement was met in a similar spirit. Considering what passed in the council, of which I gave you some account in a recent letter, it could not well be met otherwise. But Mr. Stapley was at that time quite unaware of what had passed in the council.

Some further light is thrown on the matter by a long letter from Colonel Yule, published in tonight's Pall Mall Gazette, Unanimity in the council was secured, says Colonel Yule, by the retirement from the meeting and from the council of one member who was persistent in opposing all recognition of Mr. Stanley by the society-the member in nestion being Colonel Yule himself. And he proceeds to reproduce, in his own justification, the cat-alogue of repreaches which other less known men had compiled and published during Mr. Stanley's "It was not fitting," insists Colonel Yule, "to pay Mr. Stanley honor without distinctly letting him know that he had grave things to explain." It is enrious that Mr. Stapley, in entire ignorance of this secret effort to bring him to book, should have met it so directly as shown above, with a plump refusal to go into the dock, where the Exeter

Hall party would like to see him standing. I am not going through the long indictment now once more brought against Mr. Stanley. I said something about it at the time when the charges were first made-now more than two years ago-and I see no reason to change the opinion I then expressed; viz., that Mr. Stanley's letters, on which alone the charge of cruelty was based, did not support it. What we now have is the old Island of Bambirch story over again. Colonel Yule says that as he re-reads the parrative his impression is even stronger than at first "that no scheme of slaughter was ever so asturely planned or more ruthlessly carried out." The passage-the only one I will quote -to which such a respectable man as Colo-

quote -to which such a respectable man as Colorial Yule applies these stem weeth a cornows;

I we day after his arginal subada sent his Waganda to Bambirch to procure food. The savases would not give them any, but attacked them, wounding eight and killing a chief of Katawas, a reignior of Antari, which cave me another strong t cases why Bambirch should be public do. Accordingly, next morning I prepared a force of 286 men, 50 missiens with 230 spearmen, and placed them in 18 cames. \* Perceiving that the savages of Bambirch were too strong for me to attack in the planning grove, I must for the opnosite shore of the bay, where there were bare slopes covered with short green grass. The enemy, perceiving my intention to disembatk, rose from their coverls and can along the hills to identical. It was known that some such action was proposed, and that before the Grand Jury of January adjourned, the District Attorney's office was prepared to submit to it indictments, but that Grand Jury adjourned without action. The action of the Grand Jury of yesterday was probably precipitated by the false reports published on Sunday and Monday—but not by The Tribuse—that indictments had been found last week.

Mr. Mangam came to the District-Attorney's office yesterday in consequence of these reports. He was accompanied by friends, and asked to be admitted to bait. lified and many wounded. The savages, perceiving our aim and the canger of standing together, separated themselves and advanced to the water's eage, slinging among and strotting arrows. I then ordered the cances to advance within fifty yards of the shore, and to fire at close quarters. After an hour the savages saw that they could not defend themselves, and retreated up the slope, where they continued still exposed to our builets. I then caused the cances to come together and told them to advance in a body to the beach, as if about to disembark. This caused the enemy to make an effort to repulse our landing; and accordingly hendreds cause down with their spears ready on the launch. Waen they were close chough the bugle sounded a hait, and another voiley was fired into the spearmen, which had such a disastrous effect that they retired far away, and our work of chastiscuneat was consummated. Not many cartridges were first, but as the savages were so exposed, on a slope covered with only short grass, and as the sun in the afternoon was directly behind as and in their faces, the loss was great. Forly-two were counted on the field tying dead, and over 100 were seen to retire wounded, while on our side only two men suffered contustons from stones along at us. I fad now not only the King and one chief of Banbirch on my power, but I had the son of Amart and an important chief of its also, besides having panished the Bambirch natives most serverely.

It remains, says Colonel Yule, for Mr. Stanley to give his justification. I say not. The justificationa sufficient, though not the only one-is supplied by the passage itself. The men whom the savages of Bambireh-the savages who shortly before had been foiled in an effort to kill Stanley himself-bad murdered even Stanley's ailies-a friendly chief among them. If he had allowed this outrage to pass unavenged, what would have been thought of him by the Africans themselves? They would have said, This man is a fool; he allows his friends to be murdered, and does not avenge them; it will be safe to destroy him." His own men would have said also: 'Master is a fool; he does not protect those who serve him; we shall all be killed if we follow him News of that kind spreads with rapidity. Fresh foes, emboldened by his apparent timidity, would have sprung up at every step. It is probably not too much to say that, though he had many other battles before him, he owes his safe return to that one act of courage and decision. Such, at any rate, I believe to be his own conviction, and I must say I think Stanley's judgment of the state of public opinion in Central Africa better worth taking than that of sundry dissenting members of the Royal

Geographical Society thousands of miles away. Do not suppose I am speaking in Mr. Stanley's name, or by his authority. I have no authority to say a word in his behalf. I am simply stating my own impressions, derived from some talk with him, to be sure, but for which he cannot be held responsible. He will speak for himself, next Thursday, at St. James's Hall; that is to say, he will tell his story, and leave the public to judge between him and his accusers. But it is not his intention to offer any apology, or even any defence. He will state the facts. Colonel Yule complains that Stanley's original letters do not meet the points against him. How could be meet points by anticipation? How could he foresee what conclusions would be drawn, or what parts of a story which to him seemed perfectly clear and simple, would give rise to evil suspicions ? Colonel Yule's talk about an "astutely planned scheme of slaughter" might by applied to any scheme of attack in any war ever fought. The whole question turns, not on the amount of slaughter, but on the necessity or want of necessity for any attack at all. When the resistance ceased, the slaughter" ceased. I may add that, so far as I understand the matter, Mr. Stanley, in moving against this island of Bambireh, was taking the only road open to him, save a road through the territory of a powerful king on the mainland, who had forbidden him to pass that way.

A far more rational view of the whole question is that suggested by a much more eminent geographer than Colonel Yule—a geographer who, in past times, has shown himself by no means friendly to Mr. Stan-

HENRY STANLEY IN LONDON. ley. Sir Henry Rawlinson has remarked that, in asmuch as the House of Representatives at Washington had approved of Mr. Stanley's conduct and passed a vote of thanks to him in the name of the people of the United States, it could hardly be the duty of a scientific society in a foreign country to set up a tribunal and attempt to bring Mr. Stanley before it. The general opinion of Englishmen whom I meet is to the same effect. Let me add, that I have heard strong protests in private against The Standard's article, to which I referred the other day. Said an Englishman to me yesterday, "Don't believe that Stanley will be judged more harshly because he is an American," Well, I hope not; but I am not sure. Possibly the harsh judgment comes—so are as it comes—because he is a journalist, and because he has taken the liberty to achieve the greatest of modern geographical enterprises without asking leave of the Royal Geographical Society. He has been three years about it; his gray hairs—they were black as jet when he went away—hint at some of the hardships he has endured. I heard him say last night, quite simply, that there were times when he did not care whether he ever got through or not; so tremendous was the strain and the wear and tear of nerves. Even Colonel Yule does not stint his acknowled; ments of the great decis done and the great qualities shown; saying, among other things, "Mr. Stanley's faithful adherence to the people who had faithfully served him, till he saw them safe home to Zanzibar, is (for example) a rare and noble trait of character." More than rare, if you please, Colonel Yule; it is without precedent in the history of African exploration.

Mr. Stanley is now hard at work on his book; as strong protests in private against The Standard's

Mr. Stanley is now hard at work on his book; as hard as a man can be who is going through London lionizing; dining out nightly, and all the rest of it. Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. are to be his publishers, and the book is to be out in May; none too much time, certainly, since it is to be scientific as well as popular. Some of the Continental publishers are in treaty for the rights of translation.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT SHREVEPORT, LA-LOSS \$90,000. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11 .- A special dispatch from Shreveport to The Times says: At half-past 10 o'clock last night a tire broke out in the wholesale tectionery of L. A. Levy, on the north side of Texas-st., and soon communicated to an adjoining building. The and soon communicated to an adjoining building. The headway of the flames was not checked until four large business houses were entirely consumed. The losers were Julius A. Jacobs, wholesale and retail dry goods; L. A. Levy, wholesale confectionery; Mrs. A. D. Williams, dry goods, and Benjamin Holtzman, dry goods. The building of F. H. Morris, druggist, was slightly damaged. The total loss is estimated at \$90.000; insurance, about \$50,000. The fire was caused by the breaking of a

BURNING OF THE TROY TIMES BUILDING. TROY, Feb. 11 .- The Times Building is a comelete wreck. The loss to The Times is put at \$80,000, Times, which is under the sidewalk, is uniquired. The fire originated in Penfield's cigar store, probably from a lighted cigar. There were twenty tenants in the building, beside The Times. The total loss is not far from \$100,000, and the insurance \$120,000. The Times is issued to-day through the courtesy of the proprietor of The Sunday Budget. which is covered by insurance. The rotary press of The

AT DANVERS, MASS.-LOSS OVER \$0,000

Boston, Feb. 11 .- J. E. Ropes's building at Danvers, Mass., was damaged by fire, this morning, to the extent of \$1,200; insurance not ascertained. Among the occupants who lose by are and water are E. H. Shepthe occupants who lose by are and water are 2. It. South herd & Co., proprietors and publishers of The Danvers Mirror, \$2,000, marred; Andre v Eweli, jr., tailor, \$1,-500, uninsured; Catholic Temperance Association, \$500, uninsured; Mrs. Wight, minance, \$400, insured; Stepson & McLeod, shoe manufacturers, \$500, insurance un-

THE LOSS AT SEGUINE'S POINT.

It was ascertained yesterday that the dwelling of Mrs. J. B. Raymond, at Seguine's Point, which was destroyed by fire Sun lay morning, was valued at \$9,000, and the furnite of \$3,000; \$5,000 in secentacles, in the nouse at the copy, for the consumed. There is a partial incurance on the house and furnitire in the Williamsburg, Westchester, and Hanover Fire Insurance Com-

CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Abraham Leary was held, yesterday, in \$2,-Addition the charge of arson. He keeps a clothing store at No. 444 seventh-ave, and about 2 a.m., yest-rilay, a fire broke out in his place. It was extinguished after some trouble and excitement, as some families live above the store. Fire was anseyered in three parts of the store, showing the work of an incendiary.

COAL AND WOOD SHEDS BURNED.

Boston, Feb. 11 .- A fire this afternoon in he coal and wood sheds of the Boston and Lowell Railroad Company, at East Cambridge, containing 15,000 tons of cost, caused a loss of \$20,000; losurance, \$4,000.

WHOLE CLASS GOES TO SEE THE COUNT JOANNES. AND THREE STUDENTS ARE SARRESTED IN THE MIDST OF THEIR FUN.

A large number of students of the School of Mines of Columbia College called at Police Headquarters, at a late hour last night, and a committee waited upon in-spector Thorne, to compiain of the manner in which some of their classimates had been treated in the Twenty-unith Precinct. The story, as they gave it, is, that about 150 students went to the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, to see the Count Jonanes in his representation of Richard They went early and took seats in the first gallery, passing the time before the tain rose in singing college songs. Before curtain rose the manager came before the curtain, and, addressing the students, and it was evident to him that they had come there for the purpose of navnar fun; he was perfectly willing they should enjoy taemselves

cartain rose the manager came before the curtain, and, addressing the students, and it was evident to him that they had come there for the purpose of naving fun; he was perfectly willing they should enjoy taemselves as they pleased, provided they threw no missiles on the stage. The cartain went up and the play began. Oranges, head cheese, and many other tidings were thrown upon the stage by some persons unknown. The students claumed that they came from the parquet, as, upon the request of the manager, they had agreed among themselves to throw nothing.

At the beginnine of the second act, two students in the front row were arrested for blowing a horn, and their companions followed them to the street. Once there, a tunual custed. One student asked the officer who made the arrest to show his badge, and he was taken to the station nouse with the others. The whole class remoistrated against this last arrest, and offered to go in a body with the officers. Arrived at the Twentieth Street Station House, they were all excluded from the Tresence of the prisoners, and were refused permission to give refreshments to them, or to take messages from them to their parents. From the station house the students marched to the house of Justice Bixby, to endeavor to obtain the release of the prisoners. The Justice was announced to be "not at home," and a delegation was then detailed to visit Police Headquarters. This is their story, as tellated there. Inspector Florine gave them permission to send refreshments to their classmates.

FX-SENATOR WADE DANGEROUSLY 1LL.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 11.-Dispatches from Jefferson, Ohio, late last night, represent that ex-Senator B. F. Wade is in a more critical condition than at any time since he was first attacked. Being in his seventy-eighth year, his recovery is doubtful.

ARMED RESISTANCE TO TAX SALES. ALBANY, Feb. 11 .- The Governor to-day re-

ceived a telegram from Greenwood, Steuben County, in-forming him that at a sale of land for taxes, on Friday inst, there, 200 armed men appeared for the purpose of inst, there, 200 astined men appeared for the purpose of dispatch asked for assistance. The Governor realist that the sheriff is the legal conservator of the peace of Stemben County; that he has power to call out citizens to aid in suppressing rotons disturbances, and that he must exhaust his powers before the aid of the State can be invoked.

LOSS OF A RED RIVER STEAMBOAT. NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 11.-The steamboat La

Belle, from Sureveport for New-Orleans, has been sunk pear Norman's Landing, Red River. The boat is reported a total loss. No loss of life is reported. The cargo con-sisted of 2,600 bales of cotton, oil and oli-cake. The cotton will probably be saved, but damaged by water. The cargo was insured in New Orleans local companies.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Feb. 11,—The House this morn-ng adopted resolutions by a party vote favoring gradual re-umption and the remonetization of silver.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 11.—The Republicans in convention this evening nominated Daniel G. Gerhard for Mayor, and John G. Schimp for City Treasurer.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 11.—The flagship Bellerophon, with Her Majesty's ships Argus, Sirius and Bullfinch, sailed from Bermuda for Barbadoes on the 2d last.

inch, sailed from Bermuda for Barbadoes on the 2d hast.

THENTON, N. J., Feb. 11.—Walter F. Bartlett, the
lefaulting city tax receiver, retracted his plea of not guilty
o-day, and pleaded non valit as to all the charges in the inlictment except the one as to the amount of the defalcation. HALIFAX, Feb. 11.—Arrivals at Cause from Fortune Bay, N. F., report that the cause of the failure of American capitains to procure herrings was their unwillingness to pay the price demanded, and that there was no outrage there, as reported in the Boston papers.

CONTENDING FOR STAMBOUL.

FLEETS GOING TO THE TURKISH CAPITAL. RUSSIA DISPOSED TO SEND HER TROOPS THERE-

THE BRITISH FLEET DENIED PERMISSION 10 The relations between England and Russia

continue critical. Prince Gortschakoff has informed the Powers that Russia contemplates \* sending troops into Constantinople, because England and other nations have determined to dispatch war vessels there for the protection of their subjects. It is said semi-officially that orders have actually been sent the Grand Duke Nicholas to march his troops into the Turkish capital. In Russia the newspapers regard the British reasons as a mere pretext, the Christians not being in danger. Austria has followed the example of England, so far as to ask leave for her fleet to enter the Dardanelles. The Sultan has, however, refused, so far, to authorize the British fleet to advance to his capital, on the ground that Russian troops might occupy the city if he did so.

THE CONTEST FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE BRITISH FLEET CHECKED-THE SULTAN REFUSES TO LET IT ADVANCE TO CONSTANTINOPLE-OM-INOUS WARNINGS FROM RUSSIA.

Sr. Petersburg, Monday, Feb. 11, 1878.

It is officially announced that Prince Gortschaoff on Sunday telegraphed to the Powers, stating that the intelligence that Great Britain and other Powers had determined to send ships to Constantinople for the protection of their subjects, obliged Russia to consider proper means for protecting Christians, whose lives and property might be threatened. For this purpose the Russian Government had been obliged to contemplate the entry of a portion of its troops into Constantinople.

It is semi-officially announced that orders have been sent to the Grand Duke Nicholas in accordance with the determination expressed above. Russian newspapers generally doubt whether the protection of British subjects is the sole reason for sending the fleet to the Bosphorus.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency declares that facts do not justify the reasons alleged for sending the fleet, as according to dispatches from the Prince of Reuss, dated February S, the safety of the Christiana was in no way threatened. All the reports of Russians abusing the armistice are absolutely false. LONDON, Monday, Feb. 11, 1878.

It is rumored that a telegram has been received from St. Petersburg, stating that the Russians will enter Constantinople in a peaceable way. This afternoon The Daily Telegraph issued a special

edition to publish the following telegram from Constantinople, Sunday night: "The Porte has refused a nrman permitting the British fleet to come to Constantinople, on the ground that if the Sultan allows it, the Russian forces will probably occupy the city." The statement was confirmed by The Pall Mall Gazette, which said: "It was known in all the embassies in London this morning that the Porte had refused to allow the British fleet to approach Constantinople. A Cabinet council was hastily summoned this morning."

The Central News added that "negotiations are

still proceeding for obtaining a firman. The whole British fleet remains in Besika Bay, pending the result of the negotiations,"

PARLIAMENTARY EXPLANATIONS.

this afternoon. In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote, Chanceller of the Exchequer, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Ferster, said: "There is some delay in the fleet's going up to Constantiuople. The Government cannot enter into details. Negotiations are going on, but the Government have not changed their intention." In the House of Lords. Lord Derby, Foreign Minister, replying to Lord Granville, said that the difficulty regarding the cutry of the fleet would, he believed, soon be overcome, and that three other Powers had asked for firmans permitting their vessels to enter Turkish

waters. A Heuter telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Russian Telegraphic Agency issued to-day an article repeating its declration of Saturday that the entry of fleets of the Powers into the Bosphorus at a moment when peace is being negotiated, will imply full liberty of action for Russia." It says: "If the presence of fleets is necessary for the protection of Christians, this duty belongs equally to the Ras-

No official confirmation has yet been received of the Berlin telegram to The Daily News stating that Prince Gortschakoff has notified to the Powers that since England has resolved to send a fleet to Condantiuople ostensibly to protect the Christians, Russia also contemplates occupying the city from land with the same object. Other advices direct from St. Petersburg are to the contrary effect so far as official action is concerned. The semi-official Journal de St. Petersbourg yesterday published a very temperate article commenting on the dispatch of the British fleet. The article says:

As far as Rossla is concerned we think this measure ment not to make her deviate from the policy she has now bring the English fleet into the waters of Constantiinople, that eventuality was forseen and was made the subject of instructions to the Russian Commander-in-Turk sh soil. Sixteen months ago this measure was pro-posed by Russia, and sed and by the Cabinet of London. How much bloodshed and suffering might have been avoided by the acceptance of that proposal t

A Reuter dspatch from Constantinople, of February 10, says: "It is reported that the Sultan has invited the Grand Duke Nicholas to spend a few days

In consequence of an urgent order received at the Chatham Dock Yard from the Admiralty, to-day, the whole force, numbering 4,000 men, will begin working extra hours to complete vessels in hand.

THE FLEET NOT YET IN SIGHT.

A dispatch from Constantinople, dated Sunday, 6 p. m., and reporting the non-receipt of intelligence touching the British fleet, says: "There is no news

A Keuter dispatch from Vienna confirms the report that Austria has asked for a firman admitting her fleet to the Dardanelles.

In the House of Commons this evening the report upon the supplementary vote of £6,000,000 was adopted without a division, as was also a motion that the money be raised by the issue of Exchequer

BESSARABIA TO BE ANNEXED.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 11, 1878. A Berlin dispatch to The Times says: "Russia has declared her resolve to annex Bessarabis, de-spite Roumania's protest."

GREECE AND THE PORTE.

SYRA, Monday, Feb. 11, 1878.

Italy has replied to the Porte's note, regretting the action of the Greeks in crossing the frontier. and stating that the Italian Government will remonstrate at Athens. Greece proposes that her troops continue to occupy the territory in her possession until the Congress decides all questions between Greece and Turkey.

FELL AND TAYLOR HELD FOR TRIAL PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 11.-William J. Fell and Joseph E. Taylor, doing business in this city under the style of C. J. Fell & Bro., spice dealers, whose suspension was announced last week, were to-day bet to bail for trial upon a charge of conspiring to defrau William Clark by false representations.